



## TWO GREAT NAMES

WERE linked together when the STEIN-BLOCH CO. linked theirs to that of PRIESTLEY'S Cravenette rain-proof fabrics. The

### Stein-Bloch Cravenette

is undoubtedly the most perfect rain-proof garment that has ever been produced. They have taken a fabric of merit and have put it through a treatment that it is impossible for any other tailors to do. You must not forget that though the "Cravenette" fabric is rain-proof, that the moment it is cut up and sewn together in a garment,

UNLESS THE SEWING AND GENERAL TAILORING

IS PROPERLY DONE,

it will leak at the seams. And, another thing: If Cravenette cloth is poorly tailored, it will never do the double service of a top coat as well as the rain coat that the makers of the fabric intended it for. Therefore, we recommend the

### Stein-Bloch Cravenette

to men who wish to have the best and most reliable rain-proof over-garment that we know of.

Stein-Bloch Cravenette Coats, - - \$16 to \$30.

**M. McInerny, Limited**

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Fort and Merchant Streets

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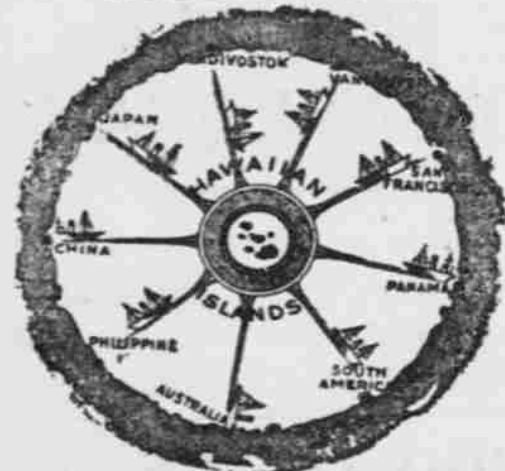
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**Clinton J. Hutchins,**

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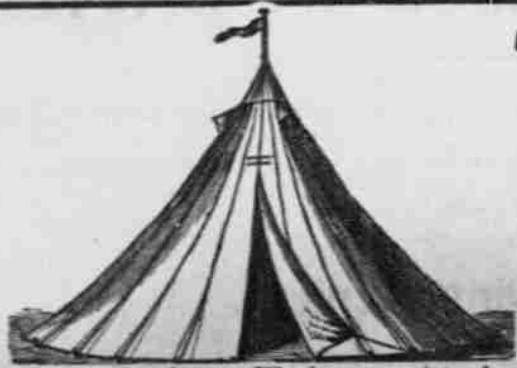
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## TENTS

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Are you uncertain as to what will make a pleasing lunch for the morrow? Here are some suggestions that will make a special treat. They are choice English preserved goods and are real delicacies. All put up by Morton.

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FRESH HERRINGS. SPRATS.  
PRESERVED BLOATERS. HERRINGS IN TOMATO  
MARINATED PILCHARS. SAUCE.  
FRESH MACKEREL. COD ROES.

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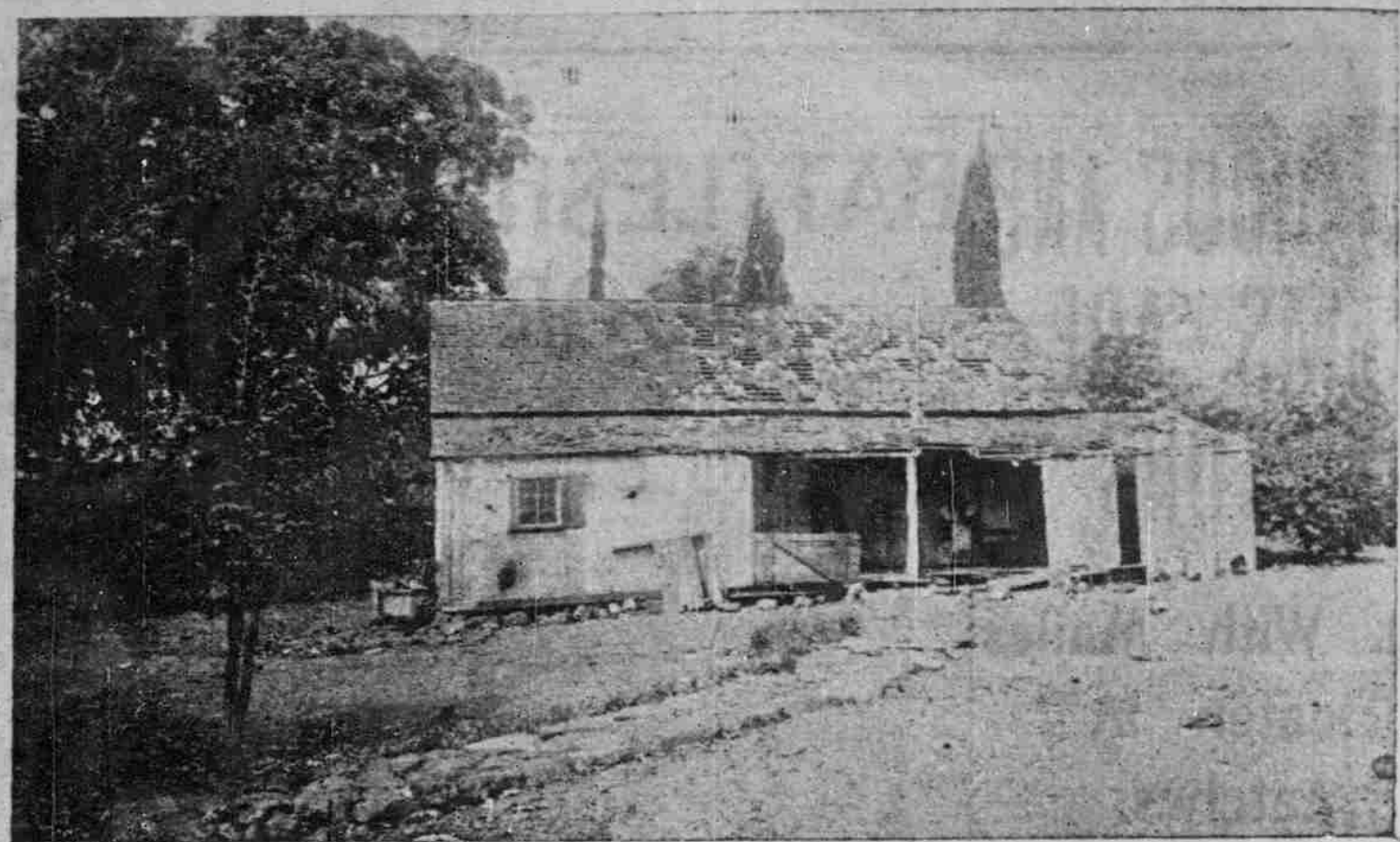
## "MARK TWAIN," CELEBRATED YANKEE HUMORIST, WHO MADE FUN OF THESE PACIFIC ISLANDS, IS SERIOUSLY ILL

NEW YORK, May 23.—"Mark Twain" is seriously ill and his friends are alarmed over his condition.

There are few people in Hawaii who do not know of Mark Twain. But there are few people anywhere who know the complete biography of this Yankee humorist who has made American wit famous round the world. Almost every country has some sort of a mortgage on Samuel L. Clemens. He has made fun for them all and among them Hawaii for it was a lecture concerning Hawaii which helped him to his reputation as a humorist. In fact he was in Hawaii for some time.

Mark's nomadic life commenced as a youngster. He kept it up for many years and only recently old age has secured a firm enough hold on him to keep him in one place longer than a few months. He was born at Florida, Mo., in 1835, his parents having moved to that point during the Western boom. He had but little schooling and at the age of thirteen had filled about every position in a country newspaper office conducted by his brother and his biography tells us that during this time he had managed to escape from drowning no less than thirteen times.

At eighteen he disappeared from



THE HOUSE ON HAWAII WHERE MARK TWAIN LIVED IN 1868.

home. Then he wandered all over the east, holding jobs in various capacities in newspaper offices. He even learned the mysteries of steamboat piloting on the Mississippi. The Civil war found him fighting as a Confederate soldier. After the war he was in the then new Territory of Nevada. He began doing editorial work for newspapers. His pen is said to have been sarcastic and even vicious. This led to a proposition for a duel with an enemy and the law took Twain in hand and sent him over the border. He found a berth in San Francisco as city editor of the "Morning Call". In two years he joined a mining venture. He lost his money and three months later was in San Francisco penniless. He began to write letters for a Sacramento paper and even came to Hawaii in its interest.

While here during 1868 he was a guest at Charles Spencer's old time cottage at Waiohine, Kau, Hawaii. He learned a few kanaka words and his droll use of them caused any amount of fun for the natives. When he left the islands he held them up to the ridicule of the world. He described the king as a royal majesty having a New York detective's income of thirty or thirty-five thousand dollars a year from the "royal civil list" and the "royal domain" and as living in a two-story frame "place".

Continuing he said: "And there is the 'royal family'—the customary hive of royal brothers, sisters, cousins and other noble drones and vagrants usual to monarchy—all with a spoon in the national pap dish and all bearing such titles as his or her Royal Highness the Prince or Princess So-and-So. Few of them carry their royal splendors far enough to ride in carriages; however, they sport the economical Kanaka horse or 'hoof it' with the plebeians.

"Then there is his Excellency the 'Royal Chamberlain' (Kakakaua)—a sinecure for His Majesty dresses himself with his own hands, except when he is ruralizing at Waikiki and then he requires no dressing.

"Next we have his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Household Troops, whose forces consist of about the number of soldiers usually placed under a corporal in other lands.

"Next comes the royal Steward and the Grand Querry in Waiting—high dignitaries with modest salaries and little to do.

"Then we have his Excellency the First Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber—an office as easy as it is magnificent.

"Next we come to his Excellency the Prime Minister, a renegade American from New Hampshire, all jaw, vanity, bombast and ignorance, a lawyer of shyster caliber, a fraud by nature, a humble worshipper of the scepter above him, a reptile never tired of sneering at the land of his birth or glorifying the ten-acre kingdom that has adopted him—salary \$4,000 a year, vast consequence and no perquisites.

"Then we have his Excellency the Minister of Finance, who handles a million dollars of public money a year, sends in his annual budget with great ceremony, talks prodigiously of 'finance,' suggests imposing schemes for paying off the 'national debt' (of \$150,000) and does it all for \$4,000 a year and unimaginable glory.

"And next comes his Grace the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, the chief dignitary of the 'Established Church'—for when the American Presbyterian missionaries had completed the reduction of the nation to a compact condition of Christianity native royalty stepped in

and erected the grand dignity of an 'Established (Episcopal) Church' over it, and imported a cheap, ready-made Bishop from England to take charge. The chagrin of the missionaries has never been comprehensively expressed to this day, profanity not being admissible.

On his return to the mainland he tried the lecture platform. He visited Europe and brought out "Innocents



MARK TWAIN.

Abroad." He was on the lecture platform for four years and then married a Miss Langdon of Elmira, N. Y. He bought an interest in a Buffalo newspaper. Later he joined the literary colony in Hartford.

His nephew, Samuel E. Moffit, thus continues his biography: "All this time fortune had been steadily favorable, and Mark Twain had been spoken of by the press sometimes with admiration as an example of the financial success possible in literature, and sometimes with uncharitable envy as a haughty millionaire, forgetful of his humble friends. But now began the series of unfortunate investments that swept away the accumulations of half a lifetime of hard work and left him loaded with debts incurred by other men. In 1855 he financed the publishing house of Charles L. Webster & Co., in New York. The firm began business with the prestige of a brilliant coup. It secured the publication of the memoirs of General Grant, which achieved a sale of more than 600,000 volumes. The first check received by the Grant heirs was for \$200,000, and this was followed a few months later by one for \$150,000. These are the largest checks ever paid for an author's work on either side of the Atlantic. Meanwhile Mr. Clemens was spending great sums on a type-setting machine of such seductive ingenuity as to captivate the imagination of everybody who saw it. It worked to perfection, but it was too complicated and expensive for commercial use, and after sinking a fortune in it between 1855 and 1859 Mark Twain had to write off the whole investment as a dead loss.

"On top of this the publishing house, which had been supposed to be doing a profitable business, turned out to have been incapable of conducting, and all the money that came into its hands was lost. Mark Twain contributed \$65,000 in efforts to save its life, but to no purpose; and when it finally failed he found that it had not only absorbed everything he had put in, but had incurred liabilities of \$36,000, of which less than one-third was covered by assets. He could easily have avoided any legal liability for the

debts; but as the credit of the company had been largely upon his name, he felt bound in honor to pay them."

He had all of these obligations paid in 1896.

### Hawaiian Volcanic Rocks.

During the last field season Mr. Whitman Cross, of the United States Geological Survey, visited the Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of observing the results of volcanic activity at Kilauea. Critical comparisons were made between the modern volcanic rocks of these islands and the areas of old volcanic rocks occurring in the Rocky Mountain country. The larger islands of the group were all visited, advantage being taken of this opportunity to gather data for use in planning future work in Hawaii by the Geological Survey.—U. S. Geological Survey.

Justly punished: "What was that awful shriek I just heard?" asked the author, nervously. "That," explained the stage manager, as he hurried toward the door, "was the star in the death scene. The audience has got him."—Town Topics.

## POLICEMEN WHO COLLECT BAIL

E. W. Barnard of Laupahoehoe believes the police department is trying to boycott Hilo. He says talk about your labor union and your Oriental Protective Association, they are small potatoes as compared with the despotism of your Hilo Preservers of the Peace. They seem to have formed a league, with the approval of the Sheriff, to prevent the people of Hamakua from visiting your city. The Hamakua road is patrolled by police as a street car or an alley in a city. You never know just when you are going to be held up by a member of the police force and ordered to produce five dollars as a guarantee of your appearance in court.

Once, not long ago, I was in a Volcano Stables stage with others coming to Hilo. As we neared a bridge across one of the gulches, a strange man jumped from a hiding place and stopped the stage. It was some minutes before we knew whether we were in the hands of a highwayman or what was the matter. Our assailant proved to be a member of the Hilo police. He was in hiding to see if he could not catch some one on the charge of fast and furious driving. These road agents of the Hilo police force are lying in wait at all hours of the day along Hamakua road. If a team trots two steps on a bridge or culvert, the officer leaps from his hiding place, arrests the driver, fixes bail, collects it and lets him go.

"An amusing incident occurred last week," continued Mr. Barnard, "when a few of us were on our way home from Hilo, where we had been to witness an initiatory ceremony in the Elks Lodge, we were driving home along this police patrolled country road. At Honouliuli we stopped for refreshments. We tied our horses to a fence and went inside. A policeman was watching our movements as though we were escaped convicts. After a few moments our horse rubbed the hitching post with his nose, and the halter became unfastened. "The policeman at once pounced upon us and placed us under arrest, asking for \$5 bail before we could proceed. There was a telephone near at hand. I rang up the head office at Hilo and after a parley with some head man on the 'force' we were absolved from our sins and permitted to get home from Hilo without further molestation from the patrolmen of the Hamakua road."—Hilo Tribune.

It is now deemed probable that the average man never gets entirely rid of the microbes that are kissed into him when he is a baby.—Puck.

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—OUR—

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